Mission Objective (Easton): Produce high spatial resolution (< 2 cm geoid error at 50 - 100 km wavelength) models for mean and time variable (<15 days) components of global Earth gravity field with unprecedented accuracy for a period of at least 5 years.

• Mapping of the Earth's gravity field from space offers global, continuous and homogeneous high quality monitoring of the static and time variable components of the Earth's gravity field. Areas of significant impact:

Oceanography - measurement of time varying ocean bottom pressure, deep currents, removal of mean geoid at cm level to ~100 km or better (sub mm at longer wavelengths)

Hydrology - monitoring groundwater, deep soil moisture, and aquifers at the cm level to 100 km or better (mm at longer wavelengths)

Glaciology - monitor changes in polar ice caps at cm level to ~100 km or better Solid Earth Sciences and Geodesy - measure lithospheric thickness, mantle viscosity, improve navigation and orbit determination of LEO spacecraft.

- Team: M. Watkins (Lead), B. Tapley (representing 10+ GRACE science team members), W. Folkner (technology), B. Chao (GSFC)
- HQ Contact: Clark Wilson

### Mission Overview

- Two coplanar spacecraft in circular, polar, orbits at 600-800 km altitude
- Distance between s/c measured with advanced laser inteferometry. Periodic maneuvers to maintain separation loosely to 50-200 km. Ground track repeat controlled to within ±5 km.
- Lifetime, 5 year baseline, 10 yr goal

#### **Spacecraft**

- Small sats (2), ~150-200 kg, ~100W including thermal control, ACS, etc.
- Optional low thrust drag compensation system (takes output of inertial sensor and thrusts accordingly): 40 kg, 25W

#### Instrument

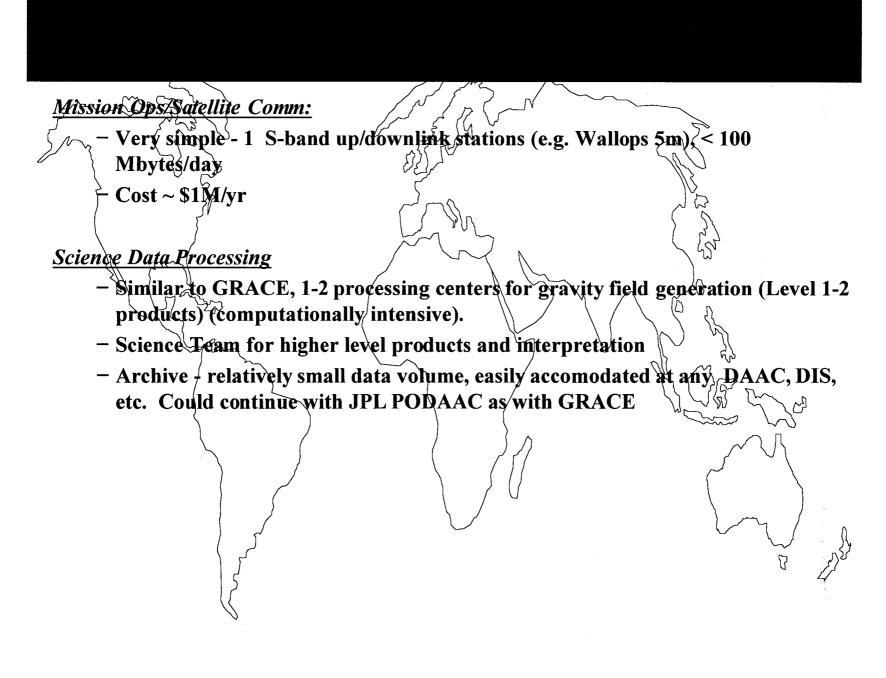
- Laser interferometer (measure satellite separation to ~100 pm): 10W, <100 Mb/day, 1 microrad pointing relative to other s/c.
- Inertial sensor to measure drag forces: 10W, <1 Mb/day

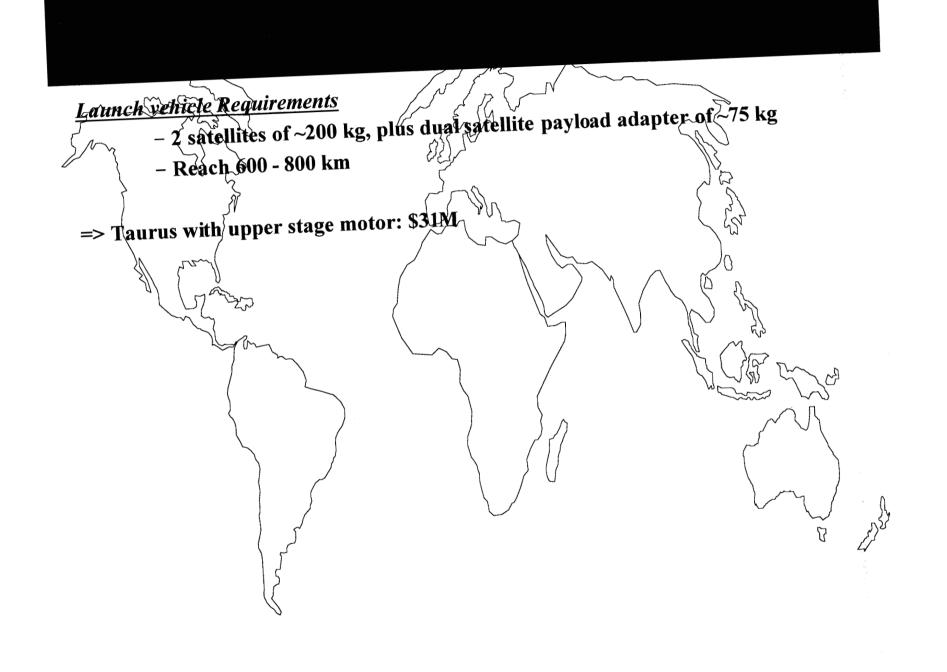
### Baseline Mission

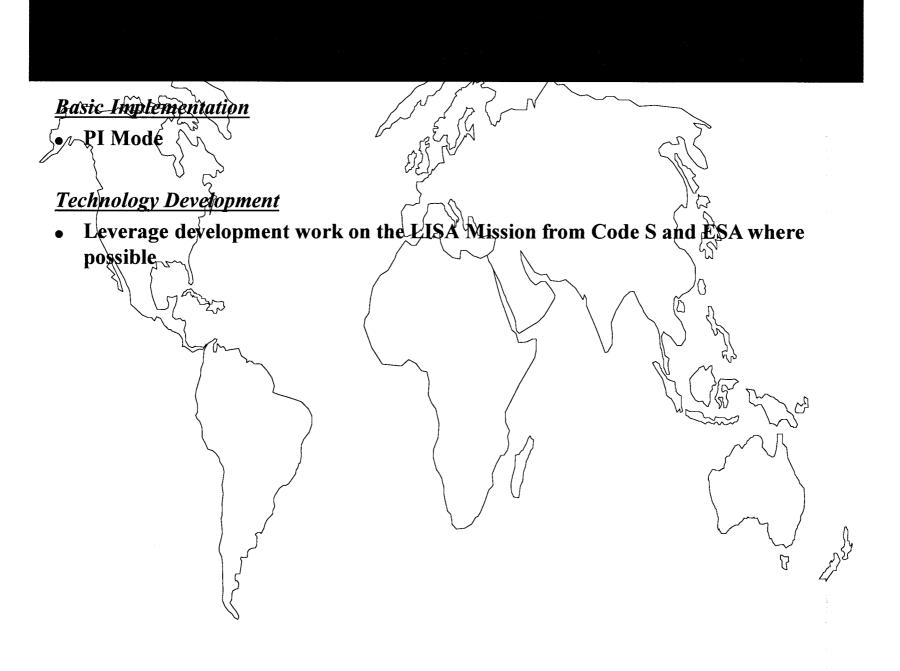
- Frequency stabilized laser dual satellite interferometer
- 2\satellites\likely derived from GRACE design
- "standard" inertial sensor + direct ranging to proof mass
- => Performance 0-1 order of magnitude better than GRACE from 10000 1000 km, 2-3 orders of magnitude better from 1000 100 km.

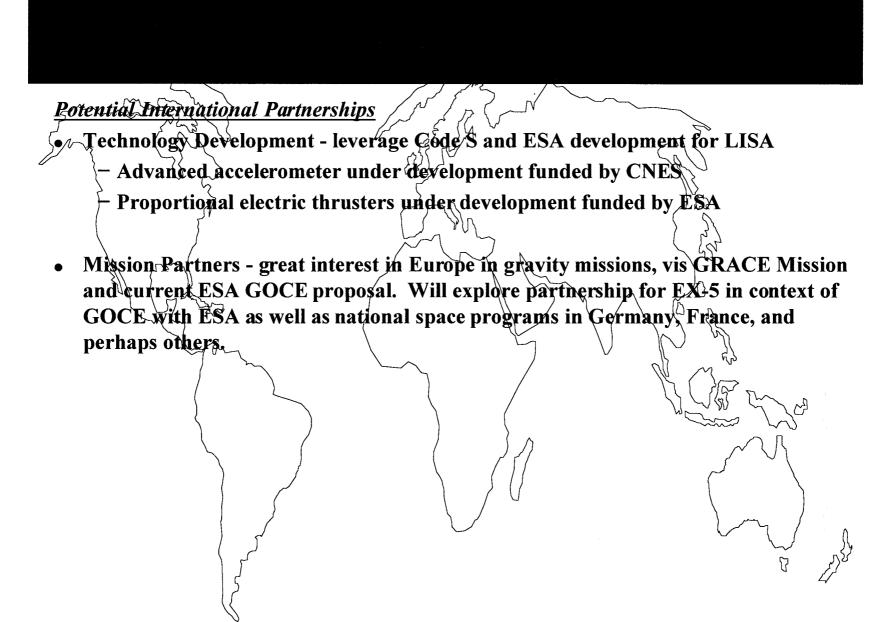
# Improved Science Mission

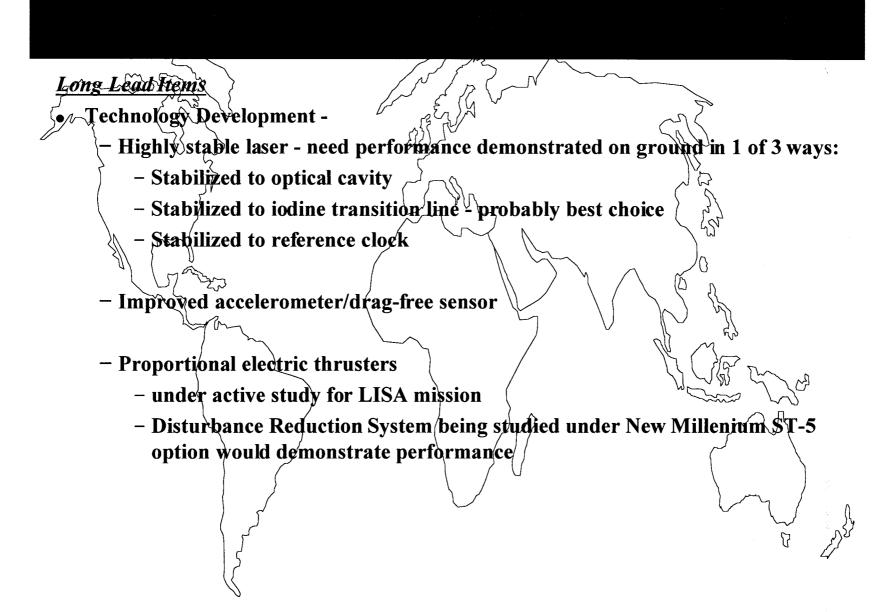
- Frequency stabilized laser dual satellite interferometer
- 2 satellites likely derived from GRACE design
- "Improved" inertial sensor + direct ranging to proof mass
- Drag-free propulsion using proportional electric/thrusters
- => Performance 3-4 orders of magnitude better than GRACE at long wavelength, 2-3 better at short wavelength











## Qualitative Assessment of Risks

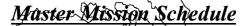
Technical

Baseline option - Low, uses heritage from GRACE + modest development. Instrument is in many ways more robust than GRACE, eliminating multipath issues, analog RF component problems, and the center-of-mass trip subsystem.

Improved option - Low-Med, needs additional tech development on drag-free system and improved inertial sensor. Has same reliability benefits as above, but would also enable much easier science processing, provide easy way to maintain ground track repeat.

• Programmatic:

Low -Med- contributions from the LISA program for tech development would be of value to the mission. Without them, tech dev. costs will be higher.



Technology Development: FY00-FY02/03 (already begun if we include ESA/CNES)

• Mission Start: 2/03

Phase Av 2/03 - 4/03

Phase **B**: 5/03 - 10/03

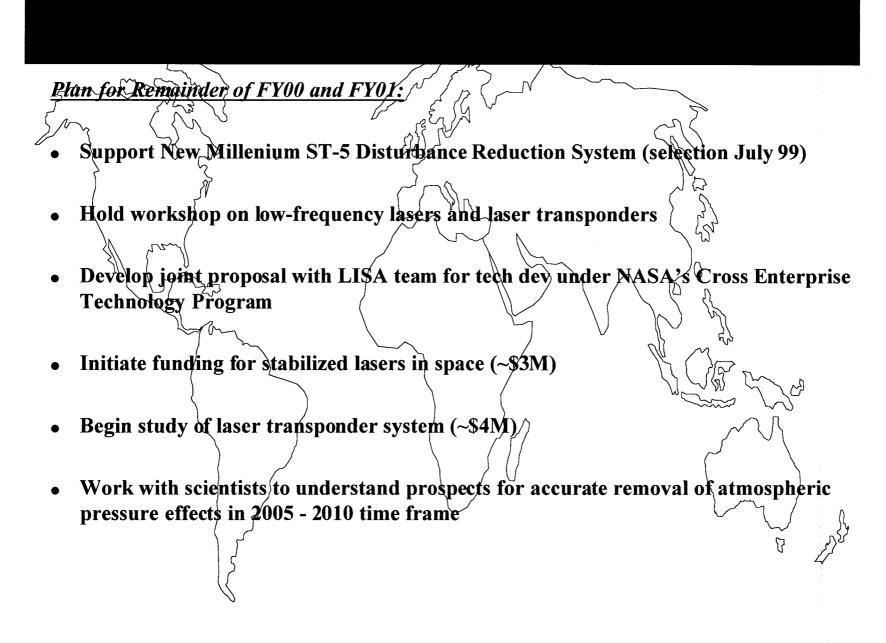
Phace C/D: 11/03- 10/06

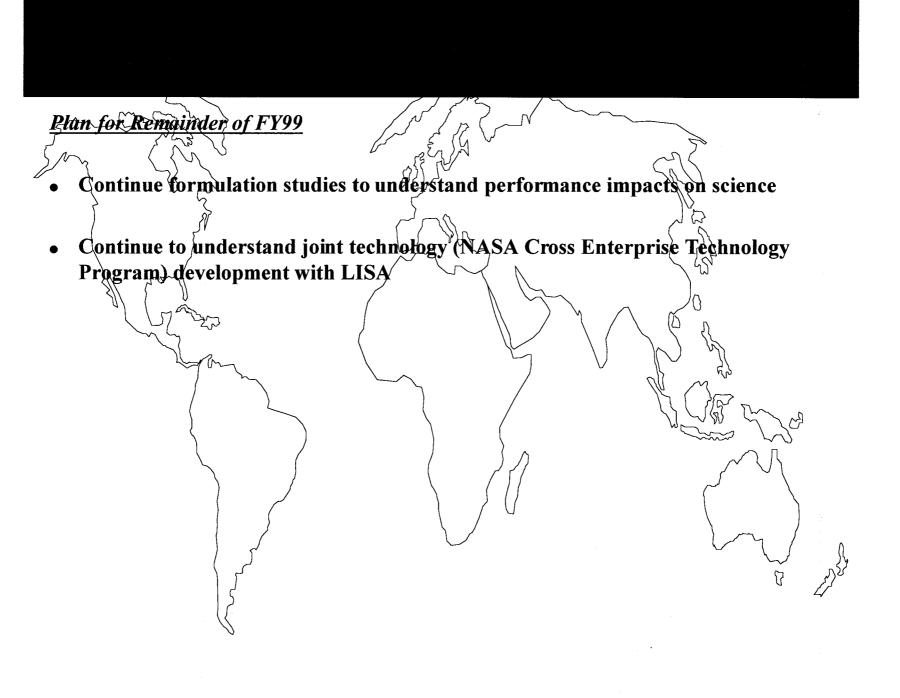
Launch: 11/06

Phase E: 11/06 \( \) 11/11 (nominal)

11/16 (goal)

Note: GRACE Mission nominal Phase E: 6/01 - 6/06. Overlap possible with extended GRACE Mission or slightly accelerated EX-5 schedule.





Improved Science Option		
ROM Life-Cycle Costs	Cost	<u>Comments</u>
I. Technology Investment		
Iodine stabilized laser	\$3M	SIM experience
Inertial sensor	\$1M	already funded by CNES
Micronewton thrusters	\$5M	already funded by ESA
Laser transceiver	\$4M	LISA team experience
II. Formulation Studies	\$10M	Team X
III. Project Management	\$5M	over 5yrs, GRACE team, Team X
IV. Instrument Design/Dev	\$19M	LISA team estimate Line Line Line Line Line Line Line Lin
V. S/C Design/Dev/I&T	\$105M (	For 2 sats, Aerospace Sm. Sat. mod
VI. Ground System Dev	\$5M	JPL Adv. Project Design model
VII. CalVal/Algorithm	\$13M	10% of sum of items IV, V, VI
VIII. Launch Vehicle	\$31M	Taurus XL with upper stage motor
IX. Mission Ops/Data Analysis	\$15M	JPL Team X, TMOD experience
X. Science	\$5M	ESSP, JPL Experience

Baseline Science Option		
ROM Life-Cycle Gosts	Cost	<u>Comments</u>
I. Technology Investment		
Iodine stabilized laser	\$3M	SIM experience
Inertial sensor	\$1M	atready funded by CNES
Micronewton thrusters	\$5M	already funded by ESA
Laser transceiver	\$4M	LISA team experience
II. Formulation Studies	\$10M	Team X
III. Project Management	\$5M	over 5yrs, GRACE team, Team X
IV. Instrument Design/Dev	\$17M	LISA team estimate
V. S/C Design/Dey/I&T	\$95M (	For 2 sats, Aerospace Sm. Sat. mod
VI. Ground System Dev	\$5M	JPL Adv. Project Design model
VII. CalVal/Algorithm	\$13M \	10% of sum of items IV, Y, VI
VIII. Launch Vehicle	\$31M	Taurus XL with upper stage motor
IX. Mission Ops/Data Analysis	\$15M	JPL Team X, TMOD experience
X. Science	\$5M	ESSP, JPL Experience

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